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14, MORRIS HILL ROAD







## THE BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Mr. C. Sara, Inspector of Buildings in the P.W.D., who is in charge of the district including Happy Valley, said he had received instructions to inspect the matcheds there. He inspected them on three special occasions—January 28th, February 13th and February 23rd—and he frequently inspected one or two of the matcheds when he happened to be in the district. He was satisfied with the work and had no occasion to make any complaint or suggestion at all to the contractor this year. The general construction was similar to previous years. To his knowledge there was no difference in the heights of the matcheds as compared with last year. This was his seventh year as an overseer in Hongkong. He was selected at home for the position. A great number of matcheds had come under his observation, and generally, he considered them quite sound. He had never had occasion to instruct the contractors to put the poles on boards. That was to be one of the conditions. He had no information regarding the numbers to be accommodated in the matcheds, nor had he any knowledge of any cooking arrangements being made. He was of the opinion that cooking under such conditions would be unsafe.

By Mr. Gedgo—He had inspected the stands 1, 2 and 3, and found them properly built.

By Mr. d'Almada—It was his duty to inspect these matcheds on February 17th as they were being erected, but he could not say when the erection began.

On February 17th were any of these matcheds completed?—No, 1 should say not.

As a matter of fact, they were only completed the day previous to the races, were they not?—What do you mean by completed?

The Coroner—Was work still going on?—The framework was completed by February 23rd. There may have been one or two lashings not completely tied and perhaps some little matting that was not yet fixed.

In answer to further questions by the Coroner, Mr. Sara said he considered the stands would be sound when full of people.

By Mr. Lo—If the stands had not been built together the risk of collapse would have been the same. He could not understand why stands 1, 2 and 3 did not collapse.

By Mr. Stevenson—He received instructions to inspect the matcheds, and to see that they were well constructed, but he had no special instructions to inspect as regards strain. He inspected booths 4, 5 and 6 and they were properly built. They comprised two stories. He could not say how many people could be accommodated in the stands. There was no difference in the construction of 4, 5 and 6, and Nos. 1, 2, 3. He did not have to inspect the stands during construction. He reported to his Department after the inspection was made. He was not present when the matcheds collapsed.

By the Coroner—He had inspected the stands at the Racecourse for five years. The main poles were of various diameters, from six to eight inches. If they were less they were lashed together. The length of the main poles was usually 20 or 30 feet. There were struts on both sides of the stands, but more struts on the Racecourse side than on the golf course side. On the Racecourse side the stands were open and more struts were required for holding up the floors, etc.; at the back there was more bracing and consequently so many struts would not be required. He did not think the matcheds would be more stable if the struts were extended out on to the Racecourse. Some of the struts on the Racecourse side rested on the ground surface. If the struts on the golf club side had been inserted in the ground it would not have made the matcheds more stable.

## THE BUILDING CONTRACTOR.

Kwok Kun, foreman and partner of Sz Hop, the contractors who built the matcheds, said he had been a partner in the firm for 40 years. The matcheds were built under his supervision. His firm had built these matcheds for 25 or 26 years and each year he had supervised the work. The firm was employed by the people who had purchased the sites from the Government. The purchasers gave instructions that the work should be done the same as in previous years. The purchasers of the sites obtained the permits from the P.W.D. This year the material used in the construction of the matcheds was about 20 percent new. Two of the matcheds were a little taller than they were last year; these were Nos. 10 and 11. Each was about four feet higher. They were occupied by new purchasers. The plans of the matcheds were made specially for this year. Some of the struts were shown on the plan, but not all. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were built for the Jockey Club. They were of one storey. The basement was 2½ feet high. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were of one storey, but the basement was used as a kind of refreshment-room. The basement was about eight feet high. He saw signs of cooking arrangements in stand 6 on the first day of the racing. Mr. Xavier's stand had a restaurant on the ground floor. Cooking was done there. When he received his orders for constructing the matcheds he was not told how many people were to be accommodated. No. 3 stand was erected for Mr. Remedios. That had no restaurant on the ground floor. He could not say whether any cooking was done there. He had no special instructions regarding the exits from the booths. No. 9 stand was built for Mr. Ritchie. That was a storey and a half, meaning that the top storey had only half the floor space of the first. There was no restaurant there. No. 10 had two storeys and a half. There was a restaurant and Chinese and European cooking was carried on. Chinese chaffers were in use. He did not see any iron stores.

The foreman builder was being examined when the enquiry was adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Victoria Buildings, yesterday morning.

Mr. T. F. Hough (Chairman), presided, and the others present were:—Mr. Rodger (Director), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), Sir Paul Chater, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. M. S. Northcott, and Mr. J. H. Seth (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the following resolution, which was passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company on the 20th of February this year, be now confirmed. The resolution is:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of "The Board" in Article 2.

(b) That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 78.

(c) That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in line one and two of Article 76 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" and the word "his" for the word "their" in line two of Article 76 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 76.

(d) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.

(e) That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 78.

(f) That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines 1, 2 and 4 of Article 89 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 89.

That the words "hand of one of the Directors" be substituted for the words "hands of two of the Directors" in line 2 of Article 10.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL HOURS.

A Chinese was charged with assault.

Inspector Brazil said the defendant and another man had a quarrel at Shing On Lane on Thursday. Words led to blows and complainant received such a severe beating that he was rendered unconscious for several hours. He was conveyed to the Tung Wah Hospital. The man's condition is reported to be somewhat better.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for a week, fixing bail at \$100.

## YOUTH'S CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a brass water-tap and a padlock.

It was stated that defendant forced an entrance into No. 4, Lyndhurst Terrace, by breaking the lock with a chisel and then stole a brass tap. Defendant was arrested while leaving the premises.

Mr. J. R. Wood—Has this youth any record?—Inspector O'Sullivan—Yes, a big record; he has been four times in gaol.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF SILK.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a roll of silk from the King Tai firm.

Mr. Wood appeared for the prosecution. It was stated that the defendant went to the shop, which is situated at No. 55, Bonham Strand, on the pretence of looking for a friend, and while there removed the silk. As he was leaving the salesman noticed that defendant's clothes were bulging suspiciously and called out to him to stop. Defendant ran away, followed by complainant, who eventually arrested him. Defendant then threw away the silk.

Defendant said he was innocent. The shopkeeper had brought a charge of larceny against him for nothing. They chased him, and when they caught him beat him till he nearly became unconscious.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. G. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

The Surgeon Superintendent issues the following notice:—

Members of the Reserve may be seen by one of the Surgeon Superintendents without delay between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon daily (Sundays excepted). A member attending at any other hour must take his turn with the ordinary patients consulting the Surgeon Superintendents.

no. 3 COMPANY, etc.

Chief Inspector J. M. Wong resumes duty as from this date.

Acting Inspector Wei resumes command of No. 3 Company.

Inspector Un resumes command of his Platoon.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB COMMITTEE.

Staff Inspector Arcelli has been elected as Chairman, Inspector Tappe as Hon. Secretary, and Sgt. Accountant Balean as Hon. Treasurer.

By Order.

T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, March 8th, 1918.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 881 Plie. E. R. Thomas was enrolled on 5th March, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 1 Platoon.

No. 952 Sapper J. H. O'Brien was enrolled on 6th March, 1918, and posted to Engineer Company.

LEAVE.

Sergt. A. Charlton, "B" Co., is granted 12 months' extension of leave from 5th March, 1918.

Corpl. S. D. Setna, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 1st March, 1918.

Pte. C. H. P. Hay, "B" Co., is granted 6 weeks' extension of leave from 23rd Feb., 1918.

Pte. D. E. Clark, "A" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 2nd March, 1918.

Pte. D. Steel, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 27th March, 1918.

Pte. B. M. Webb, "A" Co., is granted 35 days' leave from 26th March, 1918.

Pte. D. K. Moss, "B" Co., is granted 64 months' leave from 14th March, 1918.

Pte. T. E. Pearce, "B" Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 8th May, 1918.

Pte. H. L. Harron, "D" Co., is granted 9 months' leave from 4th April, 1918.

Annual Musketry Course. Individual Field Practices, at Kowloon City Range, on Sunday, 10th inst., for N.C.O.s and men of "A" and "B" Companies, Mounted Section and Signalling Section, Kowloon residents only, who did not complete these practices during Camp. Parade at Kowloon Docks office pier at 8.30 a.m. and proceed by launch to Kowloon City.

Dress: Marching order. Helmets to be worn.

Lieuts. Hancock and Blason will attend. Platoon Commanders and N.C.O.s Mounted Section and Signalling Section are to send a list of the N.C.O.s and men of their unit who have not completed individual Field Practices (giving details of the Practices to be fired) to Lieut. Hancock by 11 a.m. on Saturday, 9th inst.

Note: Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire these practices.

APPOINTMENT.

Sergt. E. V. Mitchmore, Signalling Section, is appointed Signalling Instructor.

PROMOTION.

Lance-Corpl. S. M. Mayes, Signalling Section, to be Corporal, dated 7th March, 1918.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon Drill will be practised. It is to be noted that attendance by Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies is not optional.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 15th March, at 6 p.m. Subject, Map reading and Field Sketching.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. E. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Sunday, 10th inst.:—

4.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Kowloon residents at King's Park Range, Kowloon. Annual Musketry Course.

9 a.m. Right Half Company. Hongkong residents at King's Park Range, Kowloon. Annual Musketry Course.

8.30 a.m. Left Half Company. Quarry Bay residents at Quarry Bay Range. Annual Musketry Course.

9 a.m. Left Half Company. Hongkong residents at Quarry Bay Range. Annual Musketry Course.

Tuesday, 12th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full drill at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full drill at Belchers Battery.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

8th to 15th inst.:—

L. Manning Nightly:—

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—

Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Matthewman, Lieut. Capt. James. Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instruction for members of Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—

Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergeants Greendene and Parsons, R.E., Cpl. Day and 2nd-Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C. at Belchers, and Staff-Sergeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. at Lyceum.

Details of Belchers Beliefs for March is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR E. A. MORGAN.

PARADES:—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 11th inst.:—

4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note:—Only those who passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Tuesday, 12th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Monday, 11th inst.:—

4.45 p.m. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note:—Only those who passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Tuesday, 12th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Kennedy Road Range.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 13th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill Range.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. First Aid Class at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. J. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

It is recorded with deep regret that Private Leung Pong-wing, No. 3 V.A.D. lost his life in the Happy Valley disaster on February 28th.

No. 3 V.A.D.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

4.15 p.m. Route march. Band to attend. Dress: Drill order.

No. 4 V.A.D.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—

1.30 p.m. Bandaging practice.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, 11th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. Squad drill.

Tuesday, 12th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. First aid class.

Thursday, 14th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. Squad drill.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

1.30 p.m. First aid class.

No. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, 15th inst.:—

6.30 p.m. Route march. Fall in near the West Gate of the University, in Pokfulam Road. Dress: Drill order. No stretchers.

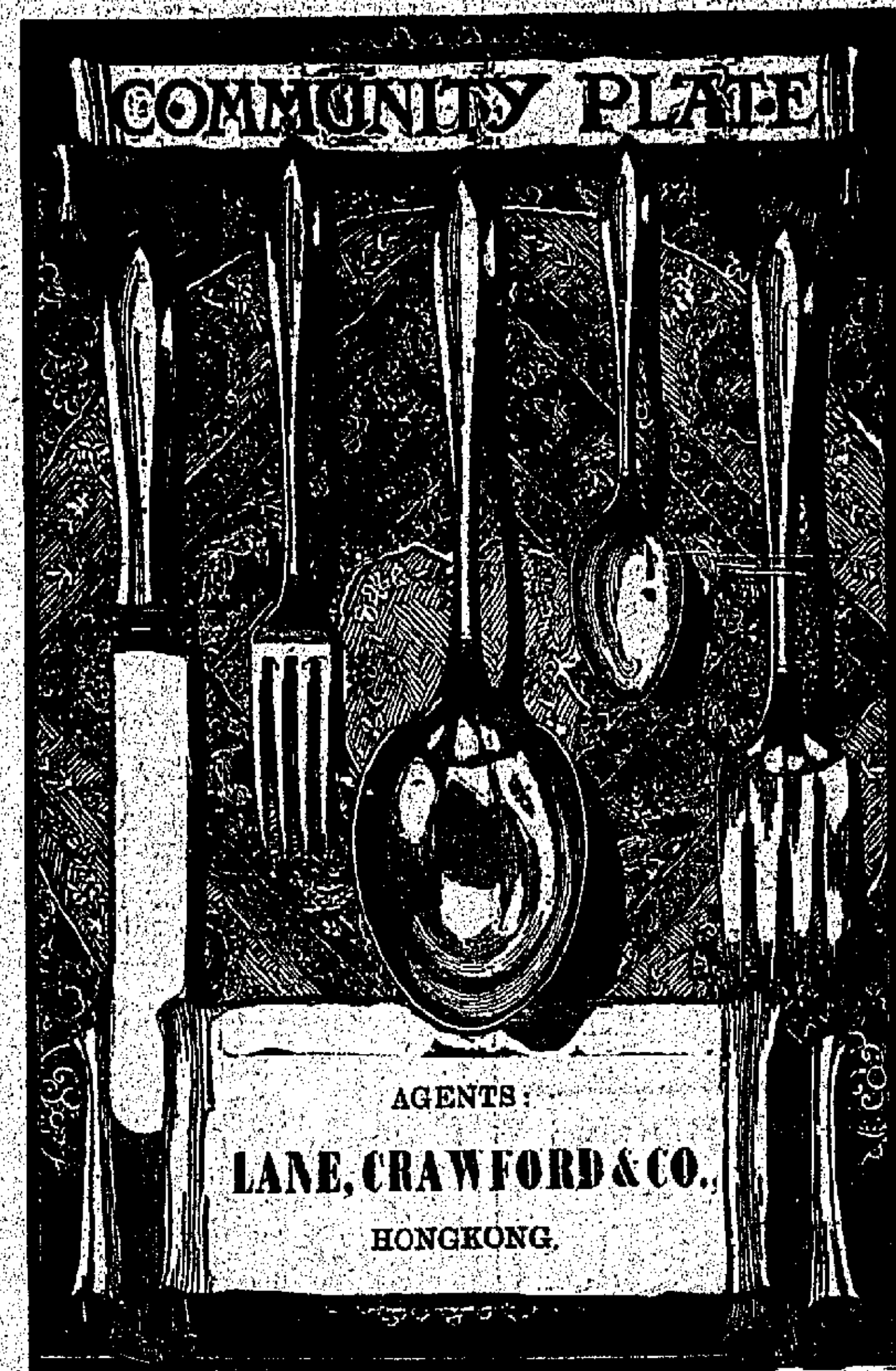
(Ed.) E. RAUPE.

District Supt. in Charge of District, Hongkong, 8th March, 1918.

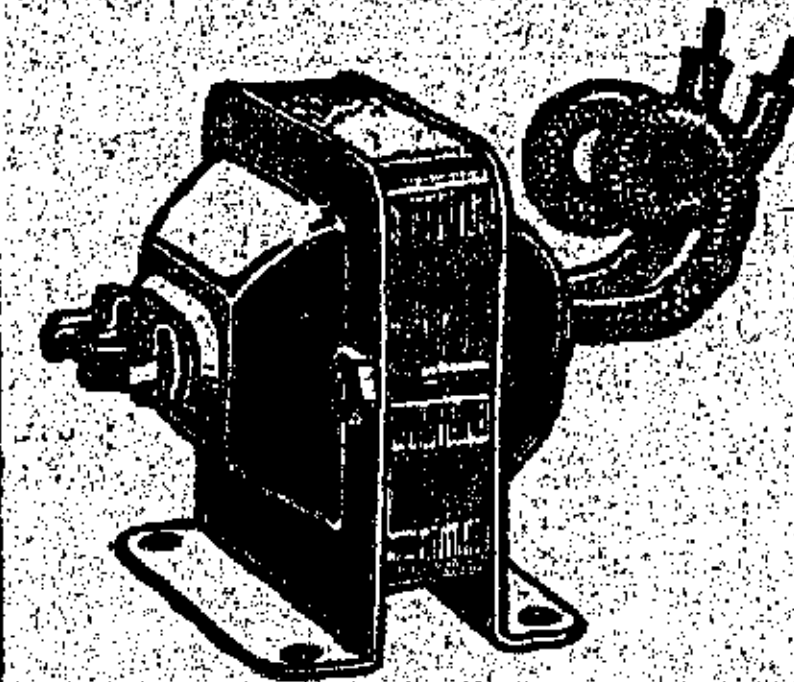
Other Local News will be found on Page 5.

## INTIMATIONS.

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."  
STOCKED IN  
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.  
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50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



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HALL MARKED  
STERLING SILVER GOODS  
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CHRISTENING GIFTS.



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with Springs complete.

WOOD BEDSTEADS  
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# THE WAR.

## REMARKABLE ADMISSION OF WAR'S ORIGIN.

### ROUMANIA SIGNS PRELIMINARY TREATY.

### GERMANY PROVOKING SCANDINAVIANS.

### HINT OF ULTIMATUM TO DENMARK.

### THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

### FINAL ARRANGEMENTS DEFERRED.

#### Franco-Belgian front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH FRONT.

##### RAIDS AND ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

LONDON, March 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completely repulsed a raid under cover of a heavy barrage eastward of Epehy.

We also repulsed attempts south-eastward of Bois-Grenier and eastward of Poelcappelle.

There was considerable activity by the enemy's artillery at dawn in the Neuve Chapelle sector.

##### ENEMY ARTILLERY MORE ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy artillery is more active at St. Quentin, Bois Grenier, Cambrai and Ypres.

We bombed railway sidings north-eastward of Lille.

We brought down three aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

Our night-fliers bombed Ingelmunster railway station and an aerodrome at St. Quentin.

All our machines returned.

##### BRITISH WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, March 6th.

A high British Military Authority, in the course of a weekly review, says that the enemy has now a majority of 16 Divisions over the Allies on the Western Front, and this is still being increased. Of course, the Allied Divisions are larger, and we have accumulated large masses of artillery, guns and aeroplanes. The Allies are superior in these. The enemy's major preparations for an offensive are more or less complete. We have reached the stage when it is impossible to prophesy. The enemy can attack when his local preparations are complete, but these are more difficult to discover than the larger movements. The object of enemy raids, besides gaining information from prisoners, is to develop an offensive spirit.

##### GERMANY'S DISREGARD FOR ENGAGEMENTS.

Another example of the German disregard for engagements is the discovery in Mesopotamia of an order signed by Major Druffel, of the German General Staff, to "communicate discreetly to the Kurdish Chiefs that, despite the armistice, they are to accelerate the Russian withdrawal by raids, robberies and ambushes. The Russian withdrawal must be as costly as possible."

##### FRENCH FRONT.

##### FAIRLY VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

Paris, March 7th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly violent bombardments in the region of Rheims, in the direction of Prunay, in the section of Marquise, Champagne, and in the region of Lingé Auvillers in the Vosges.

##### ENEMY RAIDS STOPPED.

LONDON, March 6th.

A communiqué states:—There was reciprocal artillery firing in the regions of Compiègne and Rheims. Last night enemy raids on our trenches from Avocourt Wood to north-west of Hill 344 were everywhere stopped by our fire.

To-day there was intermittent bombardment of our lines in the region of Avocourt, north of Douaumont.

#### AMERICAN TROOPS CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March 6th.

The American Headquarters in France reports:—The American troops are occupying a new sector on the French Front in Lorraine where they repulsed German raiders and inflicted losses.

The French General commanding the sector congratulated American Headquarters on the behaviour of the troops.

##### Naval Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### GERMAN INHUMANITY.

LONDON, March 7th.

Penzance sends a story of German inhumanity. A submarine shelled a Belgian smack with a crew of four, wounding the Captain, who remained on the smack, while the crew, including the Captain's son, took to the boat. The latter were compelled to row two Germans to the smack, where a German fired a revolver at the Captain, killing him. Then they bombed the smack, and cast the crew adrift without food and without water. They were picked up later by an English patrol-boat.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

##### GERMAN OCCUPATION OF KIEFF DENIED.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

The Bolshevik Newsagency denies that the Germans captured Kieff, which is in the hands of the Soviets.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### KRYLENKO RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

It is reported that General Krylenko has resigned owing to a disagreement with the People's Commissaries.

##### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE GERMAN REFERENCES TO PEACE.

LONDON, March 6th.

It is significant that the German official congratulatory references to the Russian peace hail the event as a military triumph. The Kaiser, telegraphing to von Hindenburg, says that the battles of Tannenberg, Masuren, Lodz and the breakthrough at Gorlice and Kownow laid the foundations of victory, and concludes:—"God will continue to aid us." Speaking in the Prussian Lower House, the President, after dwelling upon the German victories against Russia, said:—"We are now able to concentrate solely upon the Western Front, where a hard and final battle is impending. There, too, we shall be victorious, with God's help."

##### GERMAN PRESS VIEW.

The *Muenchener Post* and *Mannheim Volkstimes* both take a gloomy view of the Russian peace. They declare that, apart from future trouble, it is doubtful where Germany can secure relief from a military standpoint by her Army in view of the internal insecurity of Russia.

##### APPENDIX TO TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

A Berlin semi-official report states that the economic and political appendix to the Russian Peace Treaty generally restores the Russo-German Commercial Treaty of 1904, secures direct commercial connection with Persia and Afghanistan and protects Germany against increases of Russian duty until 1925. It restores all German private rights, including the earliest payment of debts to German creditors.

##### SPITZBERGEN'S FUTURE.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

In the appendix to the Russian Treaty, both parties undertake to organize Spitzbergen according to the German proposals.

#### CONQUESTS OF REVOLUTION NULLIFIED.

PETROGRAD, March 7th.

The leader of the Russian Peace Delegates, speaking at a Conference of Soviets at Moscow, said that the Economic Treaty with Germany nullified all conquests of the Revolution.

The Germans had forced them to abandon the nationalisation of banks, which henceforth would be German banks. SOVIETS' ADVICE.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Central Executive of the Soviets recommends to the Soviet Congress the ratification of the Russo-Central Powers Peace Treaty.

#### GERMANY AND THE AALANDS.

##### SWEDEN'S APPREHENSION JUSTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The apprehensions recently expressed by the Swedish Press on German designs in Finland are now justified by the arrival of a German force at the Aaland Islands.

#### ANXIETY IN THE FATHERLAND.

The proceedings in the Reichstag Committee on March 4th indicate that Germany's action is also causing anxiety in the Fatherland.

The Socialists Ledebour, Haase, David and Ebert bombarded the Foreign Under-Secretary Busche with questions. For instance, why news of the Swedish protest was withheld in Germany, and why Sweden was treated so brusquely. The speakers insisted that such interference would turn to Germany's disadvantage by exasperating the Finns and Scandinavians. The protests were not confined to the Socialists. Herr Bothheim, Progressive, said he sympathised with the Finnish White Guards, but intervention in Finland was Sweden's affair, not Germany's. Herr Busche replied:—We are responding to Finnish appeals for help, and Sweden has not objected.

#### GERMANY'S EXPLANATION.

In Berlin it is announced that a German Island Force, anchored at Eckeroe, Aaland Islands, on March 6th, is officially explained that the force is destined to establish a halting-place in connection with the despatch of assistance to Finland.

#### SWEDISH ILL-WILL.

The *Westerbotten* emphasises that the pro-German feeling hitherto existing in Sweden had changed to a scarcely disguised ill-will, even before the German intervention in Finland. The paper says that Sweden was planning a line of steamers from Finland to Petrograd and Finland to England in order to become the connecting link in the traffic between East and West.

#### SCANDINAVIAN OPINION.

STOCKHOLM, March 7th.

The Government organ, *Aften Tidningen*, states that the fact that a German squadron had been despatched to the Aaland Islands just when Russia was preparing to submit to Germany's peace conditions, including the evacuation of Finland, puts the matter in a very peculiar light. The deepest suspicion exists in Sweden regarding the intention behind the action.

The *Nya Dagligt Allaenda* states that the paragraph regarding the Aaland Islands in the Russian Peace Treaty indicates that a German hegemony of the Baltic is contemplated, and brings fresh disappointments to the whole of Scandinavia.

The *Christiania Tidens Tegn* says that Norwegian public opinion will support the Government if the latter does not shrink from giving their Swedish kinsmen their full moral support in the matter of Finland.

#### GERMANY AND DENMARK.

##### HINT OF ULTIMATUM.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The German newspapers are hinting at an ultimatum to Denmark on account of the intervention of the German prize-crew of the *Igotamendi*.

#### THE DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

##### GREAT BRITAIN'S DESIRE TO AVOID WAR.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

Professor Delbruck, interviewed in the *Veuevriener Journal*, after characterising Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's communication-cabled on March 2nd as the greatest diplomatic clumsiness, made a remarkable admission regarding the origin of the war. "It was not hard to show that the British really did not desire war," he said. "The British Government also took pretty considerable, if not the utmost, trouble to avoid war."

#### ADMISSION IN REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag, Foreign Under-Secretary von Dem. Busche admitted the accuracy of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's communication mentioned by M. Pichon on March 2nd.

*Vorwaerts* points out that France could never have accepted the demand, which was solely made in order to bring an inevitable catastrophe to a climax.

#### CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, March 7th.

There is another crisis in Spain. Telegrams, which are censored, indicate a conflict between the Military and the civil authorities, apparently due to the insistence of the Army, supported by the War Minister, on the adoption without Parliamentary authority of the Army reform demands of the military committees which overthrew the Government last June.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### CABINET APPROVE THE REFORMS.

MADRID, March 7th.

The Cabinet crisis has been averted by the Cabinet unanimously approving the proposed military reforms.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE LATE MR. JOHN REDMOND.

##### CONVENTION'S SORROW AND TRIBUTE.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Irish Convention passed a resolution of sorrow at Mr. John Redmond's death, paying a tribute to his invaluable services. The Convention adjourned until after the funeral.

##### TRIBUTES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister paid a tribute to Mr. John Redmond's ability, judgment, dignity and honourableness. He said that Mr. Redmond's great Parliamentary talent enabled him to aspire to any position in the Empire, but he gave everything to Ireland. It was a tragedy that he had been struck down before he had achieved the great purpose of his life. His death was a loss not only to Ireland but to Great Britain. He yearned for an Anglo-Irish reconciliation, for which his last words to the Prime Minister were a plea. Mr. Asquith paid a very high tribute to the assiduity, patience, tact, knowledge and judgment Mr. Redmond had contributed to the Home Rule cause, and declared that the whole Empire had been impoverished by his death. Sir Edward Carson mourned the death of a great Irishman and an honourable opponent, with whom he had never exchanged one single bitter personal word.

##### SYMPATHETIC PRESS REFERENCES.

LONDON, March 6th.

There is universal regret at Mr. John Redmond's unexpected death. The evening papers contain long sympathetic accounts of his career, and describe him as the leading figure in Ireland's Parliamentary history for a generation. He was also one of the great figures in the political life of the United Kingdom. Testimony is paid to his outstanding political acumen, brilliant services and his exceptional oratorical powers. His positive attitude at the outbreak of the war, when Ireland was at fever-heat of political excitement, is recalled, also his efforts to induce recruitment in Ireland and his endeavours to restrain Sinn Féinism. The Prime Minister and leaders of all parties, also the leading Ulster members of Parliament, deplore the sad event. The *Westminster Gazette* says Mr. Redmond was one of those who bear the heat and burden of the day while others reap the reward.

#### DEBATE ON NAVAL ESTIMATES.

##### THE REMOVAL OF ADMIRAL JELICOE.

LONDON, March 6th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Naval Estimates, Sir Edward Carson stated that he had not been consulted regarding the removal of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe from the Admiralty. He said that he was a member of the War Cabinet. He declared that Admiral Jellicoe, who left the Admiralty, had absolute confidence in the Fleet, and that his dismissal was a national calamity. Sir Eric Geddes admitted that he was responsible for the decision to remove Admiral Jellicoe. He consulted certain members of the War Cabinet concerning the matter.

Mr. Bonar Law did not agree that the whole War Cabinet should have taken that decision for the removal of Admiral Jellicoe. The Minister in charge of the Department was responsible for the change in the department. During the Asquith Government, the Commander-in-Chief in France and the Chief of Staff were changed without members of the War Cabinet being consulted.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that in cases like Admiral Jellicoe's responsibility must be divided between the Ministerial head of the department and the Prime Minister. Sir Eric Geddes interposed, saying that he acted entirely on his own initiative. The Prime Minister concurring in his action. No suggestion of pressure had ever been put upon him to make any Admiralty change.

Mr. Bonar Law, concluding, said that Mr. Lloyd George privately assured him that neither the Government nor any member of the Government had anything whatever to do with the Press articles referring to the Admiralty changes.

Mr. C. Bellairs said that the Admiralty was right in its decision. One reason for Admiral Jellicoe's going concerned the successful closure of the Dover Straits. Since Admiral Jellicoe left the Straits had been closed to submarines.

#### SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO.

##### GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, March 6th.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Serbian Legation denies the German report that peace negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro are impending.

#### ROUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

##### PRELIMINARY TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, March 6th.

A message from Bucharest states that the Preliminary Treaty has been signed at Buzia between the Quadruplice and Roumania.

The treaty provides that Roumania cedes the Dobruja as far as the Danube. The Quadruplice will provide the maintenance of the trade route for Roumania via Constanta to the Black Sea. Roumania accepts in principle the frontier rectifications demanded by Austro-Hungary, which are not specified, also the economic measures corresponding to them.

The demobilisation of the least eight Roumanian Divisions is immediately promised.

General Mackensen will share in the control of the demobilisation with the Roumanian Command. The remaining demobilisation will be undertaken when the Russo-Roumanian peace is restored. The Roumanian troops will immediately evacuate Austro-Hungarian territory. The Roumanian Government undertakes to support with all its strength the railway transport of the Quadruplice troops through Moldavia and Besarabia to Odessa.

##### WHAT THE TREATY MEANS.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

A well-informed Vienna quarter states that the Transylvanian frontier adjustments generally mean the protection of the Iron Gate and the Petroseni mines, and also military precautions. The economic demands particularly relate to imports of petroleum and agricultural products. Facilities to Odessa are necessary in order to safeguard the transport of grain and supplies from Odessa to the Central Powers.

#### FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 7th.

The French arrivals for the week were 865, and the sailings 745.

Of the sinkings two were under 1,000 tons, and four were unsuccessfully attacked.

#### SIBERIAN SITUATION.

##### DESTROYING SIBERIAN RAILWAY BRIDGES.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

It is reported that the Russians are destroying the bridges on the Trans-Siberian railway between Lake Baikal and the Chinese frontier.

#### UNITED STATES ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, March 6th.

It is authoritatively stated that the United States has not communicated with Japan as regards intervention in Siberia. If any views of the American Government are to be expressed they will probably be conveyed to Great Britain, who is acting as intermediary. The United States Government is now considering the moral effect upon Russia if the Japanese take action, but she desires that absolute necessity should first establish this. This view has been conveyed to Japan. The United States Government has not assented, dissented or protested. Nevertheless, it already understands the friendly attitude of the United States, and understands, moreover, that the United States credits the Japanese with disinterestedness if action in Siberia should be taken.

#### THE "TIMES" RETURNS TO 3D.

LONDON, March 7th.

Owing to the further restrictions in the import of paper and papermaking materials operating since March 1st the *Times* is increasing its price to three pence from March 11th.

#### REDUCTION IN SPINNING AMERICAN COTTON.

##### DUE TO SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE.

LONDON, March 7th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Manchester states that, owing to the shortage of tonnage for American cotton, the Control Board has decided to allow only 50 per cent. of the spindles and looms on American cotton to run, except where licensed for Government work or on fine counts. The reduction amounts to about ten per cent. of the present production of yarn and cloth from American cotton. The output of fine yarn and fine cloth from Egyptian cotton is not affected.

#### "A NON-NEUTRAL ACT."

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

The beginning of a German campaign against neutrals is indicated in an inspired article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which says:—"The fact that negotiations are proceeding between Holland and Scandinavia with the United States for the latter's chartering of their vessels means that they are participating in an economic war against Germany, which, therefore, is a non-neutral act."

#### BYE-ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

The Democrats have won four Congressional bye-elections in New York, giving the Democrats control in the House of Representatives, where the Republican majority had hitherto been one.

#### ARGENTINA'S NEUTRALITY.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the Argentine Government is sending back Ambassador Neon to Washington. Mr. Neon resigned on January 4th, opposing Argentina's neutrality in face of the Lusitania disaster. His return is interpreted as indicating a cessation of neutrality by Argentina, which will now probably reserve exports for the *Entente* in exchange for coal and financial support for developing industries.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND SAMOA.

WELLINGTON, March 7th.

The Premier said that he was going to the War Cabinet and Imperial Conference from a sense of duty.

Referring to Samoa, he said that New Zealand was anxious, because Samoa was the key to the South Pacific. If restored it would become the headquarters of the German Fleet and the centre of operations in the Pacific Ocean. The British flag was carried away from Samoa in 1899, and New Zealand boys carried it back in 1914. The Premier hoped that it had gone back to stay.

#### PROPOSALS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government was carefully examining the proposals for a League of Nations to enforce peace after the war, and doubted the Allies were acting in a similar manner.

#### REGULATION OF FOOD SALES.

LONDON, March 7th.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhonda has empowered the Local Food Committees to regulate the retail sale of any article of food and to fix the quantity to be consumed.

#### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 8th, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 1st March, and during the week under review, our local market has been somewhat quiet, and, with this exception, Cotton shares, the volume of business has not been very large. Shanghai market has been very active in all the Cotton Mill Companies and prices mark a good advance. Singapore market for Rubber shares has been demoralized, in consequence of the prohibition for 2 months of the export of Rubber to the U.K., and prices, at the moment, show a heavy fall. The following are our latest wire quotations:—

Ayer Panas	.....	\$ 9.00
Glenclyns	.....	2.20
Kodaks	.....	3.60
Malacca Pindas	.....	1.90
Malakoffs	.....	4.20
New Serendabs	.....	4.20 ex div. 35 cents
Pajamas	.....	11.00
Sandycrofts	.....	3.70
Tapahs	.....	17.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2 1/2 p. lb. Bar silver is 49 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 3/4. Singapore T.T. is 120 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at 60, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d. bill is nominal at 60 1/2.

BAKES.—Sales of Hongkong and Shanghai have been made at \$630, at which rate they close firm.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A good business has been done in Unions at \$900, and further business could be placed at the figure. Canyons are in demand at \$320, but no shares are offering. Yangtzes are wanted at \$205 with exchange 74. North China have buyers at the improved rate of Tls. 120.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires have come to business at \$320, at which they close, nominal. China Fires are unchanged at \$123 buyers.

SHIPPING.—A large business has been done in Indo-China Deferred for cash at from \$162 down to \$155, and they close with buyers offering \$157, and no shares coming out. Douglases have been quiet, but there are buyers at \$75. Steamboats have improved to a buying quotation of \$16, notwithstanding the disappointing report issued last month. Star Ferries are nominal at \$28.

ORIS.—Langkats have been done from Tls. 14 to Tls. 14 1/2 and there are further sellers at the latter figure. Shells are unchanged at 117/8 nominal. Ural Caspians are offering at 90/.



# BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes—you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.



They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Stitches, and for Female Ailments.

**DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS**  
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 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ALLIES' GREAT TASK.  
ENFORCING OUR WAR AIMS.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, was entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by the American Luncheon Club in London recently. The American Ambassador, Mr. Hines Page, who presided, said he had often wondered, as they all had, in thinking of Mr. Churchill's remarkable career, that having done so much when he was only half an American, what would he have done if he had been wholly American? Mr. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, observed that we had now arrived at the main crisis of the war, the great issues of which could only be satisfactorily resolved by the vehement and effective action of the United States as a factor in the conflict. It was a very lucky thing that at the present moment the two Anglo-Saxon democracies should each have leaders who, by the march of events and their own great qualities, had so far surpassed their contemporaries as to acquire the right and the power to speak without challenge in the name of the nations as a whole. (Cheers.) The sombre and majestic pronouncements of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States were in complete accord, and had been ratified by the unanimous assent of the British and American people. Our views had been accepted by the Latin nations, who were our valiant Allies.

The future is not yet won (he proceeded); indeed, it may well be that the fiercest shocks have yet to be maintained, and the worst trials of Armageddon are yet to be endured. All parties, all classes, all creeds of opinion, even the most pacific, are agreed that if the terms which have been worked and wrong will emerge triumphant. What do these statements and their reception in Germany reveal? They reveal the grim fact, which had better be plainly realised, that we are in conflict, and we must face the truth unflinchingly. There is revealed the fact that between the most moderate and disinterested statement of opinion in America, on the one hand, and the present hopes and ambitions of Prussian military authorities, on the other, there is a veritable abyss, which no bridge can span at the present time. The military party in Berlin is still in complete control of the whole resources, not only of Germany, but of Austria-Hungary, of Bulgaria, and of Turkey. They have not yet abandoned hope of a decisive military victory. In their view, the violation of Belgium was a regrettable necessity, the sufferings of her people a well-deserved chastisement for their contumacy, and the sinking of the *Lusitania* a legitimate act of war, justified by the German military code and, as if to give us an object-lesson and a proof of the faith that is in them, they salute the pronouncement of the Allied peace terms by sinking a hospital ship in defiance of the clearest convention. They believe it is in their power to emerge from this struggle victorious and unimpeded, with more territory, with more subjects, more influence.

AMERICANS' FULL AID.  
This is, therefore, a time for action, and in its most decisive form, in its most intense degree, and on the largest scale ever yet planned in the war. We have stated our war aims plainly, soberly, and fearlessly. The next thing to do is to force them on the enemy. (Cheers.) That we must now proceed to take in hand with the utmost vigour and dispatch, in a manner which will be justified in securing so great a prize. We have enough in hand to equip several hundred thousand Americans to the last detail of military outfit if it were found possible by shipping arrangements to bring them to the seat of war. (Cheers.) But it is not enough. That is not enough. More is needed. More, more, more! That is what our cry must be incessantly, in season and out of season.

War is like a race of an extraordinary character, which once started, has to be run through to the end. If you flag, if you rest, if you struggle, if you fall, not only does victory escape further from you, but defeat draws nearer from behind. And as the struggle reaches its climax, as the race reaches its decisive period, the runners draw together. They are no longer separated. They grow closer and closer together until at the supreme moment, when victory is within your grasp, defeat may not be far away from your shoulder. That is the resolution of this war which if I had the power, I would like to instil in the breast and heart of every man, woman, and child in this country and across the Atlantic, so that they may realise that the only way to shorten the misce and torment is by increasing the intensity of the effort.

It is the pace that kills—yes, and it is only the pace that wins. (Cheers.) The German armies released from their travailing by the defeat of Russia are steadily traversing Germany as fast as their devastated railways can carry them to the supreme effort of their latest military invention. They are on their way to the West, hundreds of thousands of them, thousands of guns, rolling across night after night, day after day. The greatest storm of all is gathering. The thunder clouds are packing up minute by minute before our eyes, but have good confidence; let us not for one moment lose our unshakable confidence that right will triumph, and the preparations for the reception of the first blow in November, 1914, when our soldiers were outnumbered by three or four to one, when they were without wire, without proper defence lines, with little artillery, and less ammunition, and hardly any machine-guns. We remember how that gallant force with awful slaughter scattered the pride of those fierce, fresh and powerful armies. After all the struggle had been fought, the line was unbroken. (Loud cheers.) We shall be better prepared now. Let us hasten up every man to our aid and to the maintenance of the good cause. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH FLYING MAN'S FEAT.  
GERMAN CAVALRY WHO CAUGHT A TARTAR.

During the course of a little round of seasonable visits, writes *Reuter's* Correspondent at the British Front, I heard of a wonderful story of the adventures of one of our young flying men. He was overtaken by thick weather, and not being able to pick up any familiar landmark, he planned to land where he was, making an easy landing upon a wide expanse of level ground. He was about to do so, when he saw a German cavalry galloping towards him. The German took an alarm more than the space of a couple of heartbeats to make up his mind, and this young flyer, realising that he had in fact descended in a hostile land, at once opened his engine, full out and skimmed over the ground. But after jumping off, instead of flying away from the cavalry, he swung round and "zoomed" right towards them. The officer leading the troop snapped at him several times with an automatic pistol, and then threw up his hands and fell forward as the airman opened with his Lewis gun. The troopers promptly realised that, instead of making a capture, they had caught a tartar, and bolted, scattering as they fled.

The flying man continued to pursue and fire upon them so long as there was any thing left to chase, then he set a westerly course by his compass, and climbed up into the haze again so as to be beyond the attention of anti-aircraft batteries. Apparently he made rather a long flight so as to ensure that he should be well on the right side of the line when he descended, for when he did come down and ask where he was, he discovered that Paris was only a few kilometres further on.

at the enemy. I think it right to make these statements to explain and impress upon the country the necessity for measures which will have to be taken to curtail consumption in every form; to curtail civil industries which have been our glory in the past, and the source of our wealth and overseas trade. I have had to reduce by hundreds of thousands of tons the shell steel, and in other directions to effect economies owing to tonnage. Literally it is a case of ton for ton; civil consumption in its various forms on the one hand, and shells for our armies on the other. We must face much harder conditions in this country than hitherto, and you will face them with us, and with our dauntless French Allies.

Do not let me lead you, however, to suppose that I talk like this it is because I have any want of confidence in the final result of the war. I am sure we can win. (Cheers.) I am sure we can win right on. (Loud cheers.) I am sure we can win the whole of the note and inspiring programme which President Wilson has set before us, but only if we use all the resources at our disposal, and use them to the full, laying aside every impediment. In spite of all the restrictions upon our tonnage, in spite of our having continuously to release men from munition production for the front, I can give you this assurance—that the British Armies in this year, which has just opened will have a far more powerful artillery, a larger supply of shells, and finer equipment in every respect, especially in respect of the most costly and important weapons, than they had in any previous campaign, and after all they have been well-equipped armies in previous campaigns. (Cheers.)

Yes, I say, bring up all your reserves in a manner which will be justified in securing so great a prize. We have enough in hand to equip several hundred thousand Americans to the last detail of military outfit if it were found possible by shipping arrangements to bring them to the seat of war. (Cheers.) But it is not enough. That is not enough. More is needed. More, more, more! That is what our cry must be incessantly, in season and out of season.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN IN AFRICA.  
THE STORY OF KARL PETERS.

[BY AFRICANUS.]

I might call the notorious Karl Peters the father, or should I say the stepfather, of the German Empire in Africa. His story is strange and yet, in a sense, it is characteristic. I do not say it is characteristic of the German character.

On the contrary, a German party in the Reichstag devoted itself to obtaining justice for Peters; but it is characteristic of German rule, of German officialdom, and of the German military caste, for the whole career of Dr. Peters shows that his worst atrocities, even when they were proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, were secretly condoned by the German Government, and at the present time Dr. Peters is again in favour and hailed as the chief German authority on Colonial affairs.

One clue to the mentality of Peters is his hatred not only of England but the whole Anglo-Saxon race, and of the ideas which that race represents. I say the Anglo-Saxon race because in the notorious libel action brought by Peters against Dr. Friedrich Lange it was shown that one of his favourite projects was to incite the German people of the United States against the English element, and Count Joachim Peil, the explorer, bore out this charge of Dr. Lange. A German party this project of creating a German party in America was constantly in Peters' mind and conversation.

Peters' hatred of the English helped no doubt to lead him into a native policy which was the exact opposite of everything for which British administration stands, as the *Voniche Zeitung* said, "Peters regarded himself as one of the Overmen of Nietzsche's philosophy. The German Blond had by his racial birth-right no limitations to his power or his lust, he was a law unto himself, and a black man was his slave and chattel to be exploited, driven, and killed, if necessary, without any compunction of law or justice. In East Africa he was known by the natives as 'the man with the blood-stained hand'."

The Danish explorer, Scabeni, has the following passage in the account of his expedition up the River Tana, now in British East Africa: "A few years before Dr. Peters had made practically the same journey, the natives were terrified at his white face, for the last white man they had seen was Dr. Peters, who had committed all these atrocities. On every side I came upon traces of war. In the neighbourhood of Obangi I found eleven villages that had been destroyed by fire, and everywhere skeletons of men, women, and children; these of women and children being especially numerous. It was almost impossible for me to secure the necessary rice for my people. As soon as we approached the whole population fled panic-stricken. The English Commissioner in Lamu, Mr. Maclellan, remarked to myself and others, 'if we had only caught Peters then we should have hanged him on the nearest tree.' The intention of Peters' expedition was to cut Britain off from the Nile and the Central Lakes. He was not at the time officially supported by the German Government, but he helped to create the German East Africa Company. His treatment of the natives led to such war and anarchy that about 1890 the German Government took over its territories as an Imperial Colony."

Dr. Peters was placed in charge of the Kilimanjaro District, over which he had powers of life and death. This was in 1891, and on March 14th, 1896, Herr Bebel showed how he used those powers to the wretched natives under his rule. It appears that he had a harem of black women, and that a native boy named Mabruk, one of his servants, was suspected by Peters of intimacy with one of his concubines. Peters held a mock court, and had the boy hanged. Not content with this he pursued the women who had fled to protection to the village of their Chief, the girl Gadogda was flogged daily until her back resembled "chopped meat"; she was put in chains but again escaped; again she was caught; and this time she was hanged.

Political agitation forced the Government to take action, and Peters was dismissed from the service by a disciplinary Court. The Court found that the charges were proved against him, but that he had told lies on the subject. Peters, appealing, being supported by powerful officials, who announced that the Government had no intention of doing the only thing that was adequate, originally prosecuting him. The case was therefore brought before a disciplinary Court of Second Instance, but this time Peters was condemned on all charges. After a decorous interval, Peters' friends, a Dr. Arendt and Count Arnim among them, petitioned the Emperor, and Peters was rehabilitated, his title of Imperial Commissioner being restored to him.

Herr Bebel again took up the case in 1906, and the case of Peters became world-famous. An election was fought upon it, but Peters was supported by the whole power of organised officialdom and, as in April, 1914, Dr. Peters was awarded a pension for his great services in East Africa, we may take it that the Peters view of colonization is the German official view. That view was put in a phrase by General von Libel:—"It is impossible in Africa to get on without 'enclaves.' Peters himself has stated in his writings that British justice in the Colonies merely made the natives useless, and that forced labour was the only means of civilising the negro. Forced labour was applied in German East Africa by Ordinance, the Chiefs were ordered to supply so many native workers, and if they failed they were flogged and the natives were taken by force. Evidence before a Labour Commission in British East Africa showed

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S TRADE.  
STRONG AMERICAN ACTION.

Half a million American business men are voting, through their commercial organisations, on the question of notifying business men in Germany that they will not re-establish trade relations with Germany unless a Government responsible to the people is given power there (wrote *The Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent at New York on January 14th). The proposed message is contained in a reference submitted to its membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The suggested action, it is explained, involves "no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party in Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world-war." The message sets forth that the size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have been due to the fact that her Government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people, and also that the war will be the measure of greatness of the armament of all nations. A careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and the profits from her foreign trade. The message continues:

"Whereas in our opinion the American people, for the purpose of preventing excessive armament, will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defence, and whereas we believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if against the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people, therefore be it resolved that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of business men in Germany to these conditions, and urges them also to study the situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted, and that lasting peace may be made more certain."

Great importance is attached here to the action of the Chamber of Commerce, and I learn that means are available, despite the rigid censorship, to see that business men are generally accurately informed of the chamber's proposal. It is officially denied the chamber's action is inconsistent with President Wilson's policy, the first principle of which is to obtain responsible government in Germany, and to "establish equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace." With a free Germany, both Dr. Wilson and the Chamber of Commerce believe that other countries of the world would not find it necessary for their safety to discriminate against German trade.

that wages were fixed by Government, and that forced labour was looked upon as a regular part of the taxation, but the brutality of the method was explained by the Rev. E. W. Doulton and other missionaries. They showed that the district native officials took the thatch of the native houses if the labour was not forthcoming, and even took the women as hostages. "The result was that some times the people sought refuge in forest fastnesses, leaving only the sick in the villages, and some of these sick fell victims to lions in the night."

Herr Dittmann explained the system to the Reichstag. "Every black man," he said, "must prove by his work ticket, that he has worked at least 30 days each month for white men; if he cannot, he is dragged to the district police station and there officially flogged with a sjambok." The result was that natives were crossing over from the German to the British Colonies in such numbers that the German Colonies were becoming depopulated. "The thriving condition of the British Colony of Nigeria," said Dittmann, "rests on the greater economic independence of their negro population. Whilst our cocoa plantations in the year 1912 applied in all 4 million marks worth of cocoa, the independent peasant holdings of British Nigeria sent 40 million marks worth to the world's markets."

Even the German merchants protested on the ground that the forced labour was leading to stagnation and death, and the Secretary of State, Herr Dernburg, in his statement to the Budget Committee of February, 1909, confessed that "labourers were obtained under circumstances which could not be distinguished from slave hunts. The State is always asked to carry a whip in its hand."

The whip was picturequely described by Herr Bebel himself on March 20th, 1906. "It is," he said, "not so much a rope as a weapon. It is steeped in hot tar, and is then dipped in sand to produce a very rough surface. When it is become stiff and hard it is an instrument which may possibly cause death, yet it is used as an instrument upon men, women, and children up to twice twenty-five strokes." There are many authentic cases of flogging to death, and the cases are numerous of natives mutilated and maimed for life.

Such is the Peters system. Peters himself in 1902 thus justified it:—"The German Government," he said, "punishes the blacks to such an extent as to make the country impossible for the whites."

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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular "Direct Service" from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELJERMAN" LINE.

FILIPPAK & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINGCHOW"	On 10th Mar. D'light.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"QUINCHOW"	On 11th Mar. 10 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SUIKIANG"	On 12th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 14th Mar. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 19 Days).

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.  
For Freight or Passage apply to  
DAVID BASCOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	Noon	Sin. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.	

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, leaving about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Sound-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	↑ KITANO MARU 18,000 tons ↑ SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,600 tons	15th March 11 A.M. 23rd " 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	↑ NIKKO MARU 8,000 tons ↑ AKI MARU 12,500 tons	18th " 11 A.M. 20th April 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... ↑ BENTEN MARU 8,000 tons. 10th March.

LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

↑ FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 13th March, 11 A.M.  
↑ KASHIMA MARU ... Sat. 23rd March, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 262 and 263

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREAIMARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERLA MARU	8,000	FRI. 10th May

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Perla Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

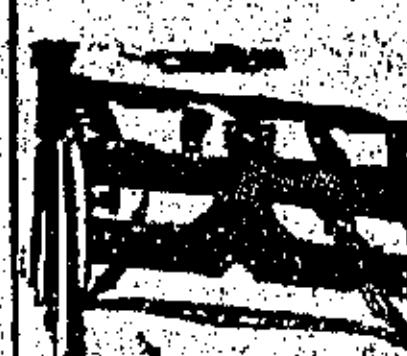
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG)  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
"CANADA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Mar., at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Moosser. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

## FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Mar., at 10 A.M.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar., at 9 A.M.  
"BOHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 8 A.M.  
"KAIU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 16 will be fixed.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(APRIL 10, 1918.)

AN UNDEPARTED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. RITTEL, First and Second Passengers' Agents, Fraser's Buildings, 100, Queen's Street.



